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WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1852.

LOCAL AGENTS.—We have just addressed a private circular to each of our friends who have, by act or word, signified their willingness to act as local agents for the Era. The time for renewing our list generally, is approaching, and a large number of subscriptions will expire on the 1st of December.

But they will please read the circular, and then act as their feelings shall dictate.

ELECTION NEWS.

The edition of our paper is so large that we are obliged to put it to press early. Of course, we shall be able to give our readers no intelligence of the results of the Presidential election till next week. We hope to have a good report from the Free Democracy.

"CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS."

The following admirable Speeches can be supplied by the publishers:

HON. HORACE MANN'S SPEECH on the Institution of Slavery. Delivered in the House of Representatives, August 17, 1852. Twenty-four pages. Price, including postage, \$3 per hundred.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER'S SPEECH on the Fugitive Slave Law. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, August 26, 1852. Thirty-two pages. Price, including postage, \$3.20 per hundred.

HON. N. S. FORTNEY'S SPEECH on the Present Position of the Democratic Party. Delivered in the House of Representatives, June 23, 1852. Eighty pages. Price 75 cents per hundred, including postage.

Address: BUELL & BLANCHARD, Washington, D. C.

RELATIONS OF SLAVERY TO THE UNION AND THE STATES.

To the Editor of the National Era:

"Will the Era be so kind as to tell its readers—

"1. Whether Slavery is constitutional in those States admitted into the Union since the organization of the Federal Government.

"2. If Slavery is to be protected under the plea of State Rights, what is the difference between State Rights and State Wrongs?

"3. How old is the cry of 'No more Slave Territory'?" It seems to have been agitated as early as 1787.

"If the Era has published something specific on these questions already, please forward at my expense. Respectfully, &c."

The Federal Government is derivative, not original—it is a Government of grants—of grants of power made by the States. Powers not granted by the States are reserved to them or to the People thereof, (in the language of the Constitution,) and would be reserved to them, were there no constitutional declaration of the kind.

Under the Constitution, the States, new and old, hold the same relations to the Federal Government. It has no more power over one class than over the other.

The power to legislate for the creation, support, or abolition of Slavery in the States, is not among the delegated powers of the Federal Government. The attempt by this Government at such legislation in any State, would be a usurpation.

Much depends upon a careful definition of words. "Is Slavery constitutional in those States admitted into the Union since the formation of the Federal Government?" What is meant by "constitutional?" If by it is our consent by "constitutional," the Constitution, we answer that in such a sense, Slavery is not constitutional either in the old or new States—because the Constitution has not created, sustained, or formally sanctioned it in any of them.

But, if by "constitutional," we mean, without prohibition by the Constitution, we answer, Slavery then is constitutional in both old and new States. But we submit that this last definition is liable to great misconception and abuse.

Slavery is a State institution, not a Federal one; it is sectional, not national—it exists alone by virtue of State authority; it cannot exist or be maintained by United States authority. In other words, it is not constitutional in any of the States, in the sense of being created, supported, or formally sanctioned, by the Federal Constitution.

The second question of our correspondent seems to imply discontent with the distribution of powers between the States and the Federal Government, because State Rights are used to protect Slavery. Do we find fault with our treaties of commerce and unity with England and Spain, because they do not make provision for the abolition of Cuban Slavery and British Aristocracy? These treaties respect National Rights; but are National Rights National Wrongs, because they exclude us from interference with the local concerns of England and Spain, and these nations from interference with our local concerns?

"How old is the cry of No more Slave Territory?" As old as the Congress of the Confederation, when it was the policy of all the States except South Carolina and Georgia, to make all territory belonging to the Confederation, free, and when public sentiment regarded Slavery as temporary.

DESIGNS UPON HAYTI.

We have seen the following significant paragraph in several newspapers:

Important Movement concerning Hayti.—It is stated that two American gentlemen, officers of the army of the Dominican Republic, in the island of Hayti, have made arrangements with certain parties in the United States for the purchase of a steamer, in which they propose to take a large number of emigrants to Dominica. Eight hundred men, it is said, have already enlisted for colonization among the Dominicans, the terms offered being highly advantageous to men of enterprise and intelligence.

There is constant hostility between the Government of Hayti and the eastern part of the island, styled the Dominican Republic. Is not this hostility fomented by the white Americans who have obtained foothold there? This so-called Republic is about as much a reality as the Mosquito Kingdom.

Gov. CLAYTON, advertises his farm in Iowa for sale. He is going to Texas, the climate of Iowa being too rigid for him.

PARTIES AND COALITIONS.

To the Editor of the National Era:

There is much dissatisfaction here among the members of the "Hale and Julian Club," concerning a letter purporting to be from you to Mr. Swisher, of this place. The letter is said to contain statements regarding Mr. Allison's course in Congress, and the use made of it, but he publicly denies knowing anything about it, and gives it as his opinion that you never wrote such letter. By the way, I am directed to write to you and inquire whether you have written to any one here in regard to the Congressional nominees, and if so, what you said, and how you came to interfere in the matter. An immediate answer will help our cause. Address: Josiah HUTCHINGS, Newcastle, Lawrence County, Penn. Oct. 21, 1852.

ANSWER BY THE EDITOR OF THE ERA.

The terms of this letter towards the close are rather too peremptory to suit our taste, but waiving all objections on that score, we shall cheerfully answer, and prefer to answer publicly. Happily, what we do in politics we are willing should be proclaimed upon the house-top.

Sometime before the election the following letter was addressed to us:

NEWCASTLE, Sept. 24, 1852.

DEAR SIR: You will pardon me for the liberty which I take in addressing you. But the importance of the subject must be my apology. To be brief, I will state that in this Congressional district we have three persons nominated for Congress. Mr. Hubbard is the nominee of the Free Democracy; Mr. Allison is the nominee of the Whig party; and Mr. Tront the candidate of the Old Democracy. We have no prospect of electing the candidate of the Free Democracy—the contest between the others is doubtful. The candidate of the Old Democracy entertains opinions in accordance with Mr. Buchanan, and opposed to agitation. The object of this letter is to ascertain your opinion of Mr. Allison upon the subject. Do you consider him, from what you know of him, to be reliable upon the questions growing out of Slavery? Many of our friends here are desirous of throwing their votes for the man who would stand up for Freedom in the House of Congress. Mr. Allison professes to be opposed to the demands of Slavery, but I wish to know how he acted when in Congress. Please answer at your earliest convenience. Your letter shall be confidential, as I wish this to be so considered.

Very respectfully, yours, &c., JOHN K. SWISHER.

Dr. Bailey.

Knowing that Mr. Allison's conduct in his representative character, in relation to slavery, had been right, it was just to him, when questioned upon that single point, to say so. We did say so in the following letter, in which we carefully refrained from interference with the politics of the District, and requested Mr. Swisher to show the letter to Mr. Hubbard, who, as we understood from him, was the Free Soil candidate.

Copy of a letter in answer to Mr. Swisher's letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28, 1852.

DEAR SIR: You will please consider this confidential, with a single exception: You will oblige me by showing it, or sending it, to Mr. Hubbard. It is not for me to interfere in any way with the proceedings of the Free Democracy in your district—to counsel them on the subject of an independent nomination for Congress—to advise them to continue or withdraw Mr. Hubbard. I know nothing of the circumstances of the district, and it would be presumptuous for me to express any opinion respecting the policy they ought to pursue.

Having thus guarded myself against misconception, I have no hesitation in answering your question. Mr. Allison is far from the question of Slavery is concerned, his votes in the Anti-Slavery sentiment in his votes, direct and indirect, during the time he has been in Congress, and has manifested a steady opposition to the demands of Slavery in his representative character.

Respectfully yours, G. BAILEY.

Mr. John K. Swisher.

Newcastle, Lawrence Co., Pa.

Our friends now know what we wrote and why we wrote, and they will permit us to say, that in the same circumstances, we should again act precisely in the same way. We did not "interfere" with their action, for we knew nothing of the peculiar condition of the District; but, as the election is now over, we will say this—if Mr. Tront be, as he is represented, a Buchanan man, in his policy concerning slavery, it is to be regretted that they did not take care to make the re-election of Mr. Allison certain. Pennsylvania in this Congress has four Representatives, whose votes on all questions of slavery have been uniformly recorded on the side of Freedom; in the next Congress we apprehend she will have but one.

Now, we go for independent action in politics and for third parties, whenever necessary—and it seems to us that the Free Democracy, for reasons we have repeatedly stated, is a necessity of the times—but we hold that where it can accomplish substantial results, by temporary coalitions, it ought to do so. Chase, Sumner, and Hale, are the offspring of coalition; the continuance of the Liqueur Law in Maine is the result of a coalition; the powerful Free Democracy of Massachusetts is constantly achieving practical results of great value by coalition; and, so far as we can form an opinion at this distance, with our imperfect knowledge of the 21st District in Pennsylvania, a coalition to elect Mr. Allison would have done good.

It does not follow that because one party unites with another to elect a Congressman, it must or will unite in the election of a President. As to the objection that no party can be kept up on such a policy, we need only refer to the Free Democratic party in Massachusetts. It maintains its independence and its distinctive policy, but it never hesitates to cooperate with another party when it can do it honestly, and so as to gain something for its principles. It will be found that, in this country of practical men, it is utterly impossible to keep up a party which is so impracticable that it will not accomplish anything, at any time, and in any manner that is honest, the immediate good that lies clearly within its power.

These are our sentiments, not officially or officially given—for we are not disposed to volunteer advice, and, as we have often said, the Era is no party organ. Our opinions are our own; no party is responsible for them. We declare to force them on no party, but we are always prepared to defend them against any party or any body, all convinced they are erroneous. The liberty that we ourselves use we fully recognize in others. If we differ from them, they differ from us whenever they please. The rule which should govern us all is, for each one to speak out frankly, fully, and courteously, his own honest convictions; and an editor is as much entitled to the benefits of this rule as any one else.

These remarks are suggested by having observed that no editor, in consequence of being at the head of a press, is not unfrequently accused of a desire to dictate, when he expresses his opinion in regard to any practical action, though he may be as meek as Moses.

"Men-Women! Moral-Hermaphrodites!" We shall never think of the Beecher Stowes and George Sands, again, without associating them with these strong but expressive appellations.—Richmond (Va.) Republican.

The man who indulges in this select language towards a woman whose genius has reflected honor upon her country, is a New Englander. How many of these Yankees, when

they go to the South, deem it necessary to utter Herod's! They seem anxious, by supererogatory zeal for Slavery, to atone for the accident of having been born north of Mason and Dixon's line.

INDICATIONS OF PROGRESS IN THE SOUTH.—EMANCIPATION—WHO ARE TO EFFECT IT?

We find the following paragraph in our Southern exchanges, and hail the intelligence it conveys as a sign of progress:

"SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.—The Southern Central Agricultural Society of Georgia has issued an address, inviting the cultivators of the soil, in every section and district of the State, to send delegates to Macon on the 20th day of October next, for the purpose of adopting measures preliminary to the assembling of an Agricultural Congress of the slaveholding States, at such time and place as may be deemed most acceptable to the States to be represented in it. The chief objects of the Congress will be to adopt measures to improve the present system of agriculture; to develop the resources and combine the energies of the slaveholding States, so as to increase their wealth, power, and dignity, as members of the Confederacy; to fortify a public opinion within the borders of the slaveholding States, in antagonism to that without; to enforce the growing sentiment, that the children of the South shall be reared and educated at home, instead of abroad; to foster scientific pursuits, promote the mechanic arts, and aid in establishing a system of common schools; to assist in bringing the South in direct commercial intercourse with distant countries; and to cultivate the aptitudes of the negro race for civilization, and consequently Christianity—so that by the time the slavery shall have fulfilled its beneficent mission in these States, a system may be authorized by the social condition of that race here, to relieve it from its present servitude, without sinking it to the condition of the free negroes of the North and West Indies."

"To cultivate the aptitudes of the negro race for civilization, and consequently Christianity—so that, by the time Slavery shall have fulfilled its beneficent mission in these States, a system may be authorized by the social condition of that race here, to relieve it from its present servitude, without sinking it to the condition of the free negroes of the North and West Indies."—This is openly announced as one of the leading objects of the Southern Agricultural Congress. We are not disposed to quarrel about the particular terms used. What interests and gladdens us, is that in a call for a General Convention, emanating from one of the most Pro-Slavery States of the South, Slavery is publicly recognized as a temporary system, and Freedom as the natural and permanent condition of the negro race, for which it is to be qualified by the cultivation of its aptitudes for civilization and Christianity: in short, Emancipation is openly avowed as an ultimate end. It is true, the call assumes that Slavery has a beneficent mission, and that it is a good, compared with such freedom as the blacks of the North and the West Indies enjoy; but those are errors that will be corrected, and do not change the fact that Emancipation, at some time, under some circumstances, is here openly proposed.

We do not recollect that any such avowal has been made since the commencement of the present Anti-Slavery excitement. There have been local Anti-Slavery movements in Delaware and Kentucky, but no movements which indicated a disposition on the part of the South generally to contemplate Emancipation as an ultimate fact, to be brought about by systematic effort. The position of the South has been uniformly and entirely antagonistic to the views of Anti-Slavery men. It has admitted nothing, conceded nothing; but contended for Slavery as if it were a system to be perpetuated indefinitely. Now it is openly admitted, in a public paper issuing in the heart of a State which lately, in its apparent zeal for Slavery, seemed willing to go all lengths against the Federal Government, that the institution is after all a transient one, and that provision should be made gradually for a new order of things.

It has been supposed by some that the agitation on the subject of Slavery Extension, by exciting the sectional spirit of the South, and provoking it to take extreme ground in relation to the general question of Slavery, has worked unfavorably for the cause of Emancipation in that region. We dissent from this opinion. That it checked the free expression of Anti-Slavery opinions there, inflamed the Pro-Slavery spirit, and harmonized the South in defense of the institution, is true; but, all effects are only temporary. The merely sectional excitement is already passing away, and the sectional combination which menaced the Union has been broken up. Meantime, the question of Slavery has been brought up for adjudication at the bar of the world. Its supporters have forced it into an arena where it has been subjected to the test of the most scrutinizing investigation. Its opponents as well as advocates have been heard—the speeches of both have been seen broadcast over the country, North and South. In the heat of the conflict, each party has claimed the victory, and the adherents of each have been fully satisfied with the arguments of their orators; but men are returning to their ordinary pursuits, dreaming no more of revolution and bloodshed, and the hour of reflection is coming. The Truth which has been disseminated throughout the South has not all fallen upon stony places. There are thousands of its citizens, not deeply interested in the Slavery system, in whose hearts the good seed has taken deep root, where it will yet bring forth abundantly. There are thousands interested in the system, who, despite the imaginary triumph of the hour, now feel in their cool moments that the perpetuation of such an abominable system is an impossibility. Thousands more have become convinced that the struggle for the extension of the system will only endanger far greater interests. The fact that Thomas H. Benton, breathing such a political combination as few public men have ever encountered, boldly declared Slavery an evil and denounced the Fugitive Law in a slave State, in the heart of the slaveholding district of that State, and yet was triumphant returned to Congress; and the fact that in five slaveholding States Free Democratic meetings have been held, Free Democratic speeches delivered, Free Democratic electoral tickets formed and supported, confirm our opinion.

There is Progress in the South; and, after all, to whom are we to look for the emancipation of the negro race, if not to its citizens? We declare that our only hope for the peaceful redemption and improvement of the slave population is in the South itself. Congress can do nothing more than withdraw Federal support from the system; it has no constitutional power for its abolition. The free States cannot legislate on the subject—their citizens can do no more than discuss the question, and separate themselves, politically and ecclesiastically, from all responsibility for it. Further they have no right to go. Where, then, is the hope of the slave? We may talk of the right of resistance, of rebellion, of revolution. Our fathers resented the despotism of Britain. They would have been despised had they submitted; they would have deserved chains had they not succeeded. They had intelligence; they had trade; they had the mechanic arts; they had arms and soldiery; they had government; they had free institutions; and the Despotism which oppressed them was across an ocean three thousand miles wide. The slaves have none of these advantages, and resistance by them would result in a war of horrible extermination.

Where, then, again, is the hope of the slave? So we can see, it is, under God, in the free citizens of the South. Peaceful, successful Emancipation must be their work. The Public Opinion that shall originate the movement, carry it forward, shape it, direct it, accomplish it, wisely and beneficently for all concerned, must be a Southern Public Opinion. But, what a work is this! Emancipation in the Colonial dependencies of European Powers is hardly to be compared with it. The emancipating power did not in their case reside in the Colonies to be affected by it. The Opinion which set this power in motion was the Opinion of a free country free from Slavery, and whose social condition could not be affected in any way by the act of Emancipation. The power was omnipotent; its mandate could not be resisted. Here, the power of Emancipation resides alone in the country where Slavery exists, and whose social condition must be radically affected by the act. It resides, too, in the hands of those whose personal interests are involved vitally in its exercise. It is to be put forth by those whose education, habits, prejudices, interests, are all adverse to its exercise. Amidst them, it is to grow up the Opinion that is to set this power in motion.

The work has no parallel among the Emancipations of the negro race. And yet, there is a general parallel in the history of the progress of mankind. Serfdom in England, for example, gave way gradually before the power of religious sentiment, especially as embodied in the Church, before the decisions of judicial tribunals, and before a better informed self-interest. To these agencies and to the influence of intercourse with the Northern States, and with the States of Christendom hostile to slavery, we look for the generation of that Public Opinion in the South that shall lead to Emancipation.

The reflection that the wisest and most highly civilized nations of the world have put the seal of reprobation on Slavery, as a barbarous and mischievous institution, while it is maintained now chiefly by savages and two or three semi-civilized States, must create feelings among Southern men unfavorable to its continuance. The reading population of the South knows that the literature of the world and of all ages is against the system. Its sons in Northern Universities learn to prefer Northern institutions. Its tourists are made to feel that in the judgment of mankind slavery is a dark spot on the escutcheon of their country. Its merchants in a thousand ways are brought into contact with Anti-Slavery sentiment. All ecclesiastical bodies with which its religious people are associated, are constantly agitated with questions respecting the relations they should sustain towards the system; all of them, whatever may be their compromises and evasions and postponements, proceeding on the assumption that it is an evil, necessarily involving more or less of criminality. All political organizations with which its politicians are connected, are continually agitated in the same manner, and not one of them pretends to regard it as a normal or desirable system—as a condition towards which they can, at the most, sustain any other relation than that of toleration.

The steady pressure of these combined and manifold influences cannot be resisted.

laboring under a most oppressive prejudice, and a few thousands among millions of a superior caste, monopolizing all respectable employments, are obliged to encounter a fearful competition. The colored people of the West Indies were emancipated, not in obedience to a public sentiment prevalent in those islands, but by a power foreign to them, against the will of their masters, who, though stripped of the prerogative of masterdom, retained its will and its habits. Besides, these were so few in number, as to be able to exert little moral restraint upon the freedmen.

How different must be the condition of things in the South, when the event contemplated by the extract above shall have come to pass! Emancipation will be the work of the masters themselves, voluntary, not forced upon them. A moral change will have preceded the social. The masters will have parted with the attributes of masterdom before laying down its symbols. Emancipation being their own act, they will labor to adapt themselves to the new order of things, instead of overturning it, as was the case in the West Indies. And they will be more numerous than the freedmen, so that their example will operate as a moral restraint upon them. These, too, will constitute not an inferior class of laborers, but the main body; so that they will be obliged to encounter no such competition as that which weighs down the free colored people of the West Indies. We should therefore expect to see the "negro race" of the South, emancipated under such circumstances, at once taking a higher position, and enjoying a better civilization than are now the portion of their brethren of the North and of the West Indies.

We may pursue this subject in another number.

For the National Era.

OCTOBER.

BY HARRIET N. NOYES.

All day the leaves from the maples
Have been leisurely drifting down,
Of their summer glories leaving
But branches bare and brown.

They're lying in drifts by the hedgerows,
They've come in at the open door,
Gently and noiselessly falling
In the hall, on the parlor floor.

They've dropped, for the green of summer,
Faded and crimson and gold;
And some are yellow and faded,
And some are red and cold.

And the night has gathered early,
And damp with a chilling rain,
That is beating heavily, steadily,
Upon the window pane.

And the wind comes whirling with them,
And drearier grows the night—
No lights through the storm-clouds gleaming,
And the stars are out of sight.

But the light of my fire seems brighter,
And the cricket's a merrier tone,
For the night of deeper darkness,
For the rain and the falling moon.

Sweetly, soothingly, softly,
The patter of rain-drops fall,
For a soul whose melancholy voices
Ring clearer and brighter than all—

Voices that are cheerily bidding
My spirit to be firm and strong,
And gently calling each to his duty,
Thro' the rain, the whole night long.

LITERARY NOTICES.

WAVELY NOVELS. Library edition. S. H. Parker and B. M. Bussey & Co., Boston.

The new edition of the Waverley Novels, published by S. H. Parker and B. M. Bussey & Co., Boston, is decidedly the best ever published in America. Each volume contains a complete novel. These books are of duodecimo size; the paper is good, the type large and handsome, and the press-work clearly done. The binding is strong and elegant, and each volume has two illustrations. It is a superior edition, and the price is as low as the work. We are sure we speak for thousands, when we welcome these charming volumes. We have experienced real pleasure in turning over their clear pages, and remembering how they bewitched us years ago. We love to linger over some familiar scene, and think how our heart beats with the wildest romance as we gaze ourself wholly to the sweet glamour of the story. Again our old heroes, all "plaided and plumed," step forth into the present sunshine. We see the procession pass—a little sadly, it may be; for though they were once living, breathing beings, they are now a shade ghost-like, seen through the mist of years.

"With coronach and arms reversed, forth came Mac Gregor's clan.
Red Douglas's OTT beats shrill and wild, Rob Roy's bold brow looks wan;
On sweep Rob Douglas, Front de Boeuf, De Bracy's plume of war,
And Cour de Lion's crest shines near the valiant Ivanhoe."

"Ballad of Barley, Claverhouse, the Lord of Eglar,
And stately Lady Margaret, whose might might nought avail;
Fierce Douglas, on his charger black, as from the conflict won,
And pale Halkirk, Muckelwath, who cried, 'God's will be done!'"

"And, like a roe, a young white roe, that blooms mid wildest scenes,
Came she, the modest, eloquent, and virtuous Jeanie Deans;
And Dumblidie, the silent laird, with love too deep to smile;
And Blime of Ilk, her noble friend, the good Duke of Argyll."

The binding of the volumes is appropriate, as well as ornamental. On one side is stamped the head of Sir Walter Scott; on the reverse is Abbotsford. On the back, is the author's coat of arms.

This edition is to be completed in twenty-four volumes, at the low price of \$15.00 for the whole series.

CONTENTS BETTER THAN WEALTH. By Alice B. Neal. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is a delightful volume for children, and for grown folks too; for children's books, written as they ought to be, must please everybody. The story is one of genuine pathos, written in simple but elegant style.

THE AMERICAN HISTORY. November, 1852. New York: Champion Blissell, publisher. For sale by Wm. Adam, Pa. avenue, Washington, D. C.

This Review for November contains several well-written articles—among them, one dealing faithfully with the Blithedale Romance, which has received from the critics more praise than it deserved. We do not think Hawthorne had justice in his genius in that work, and his previous reputation did more for it than its intrinsic merits. An article on "Natural Religion," argues the unity of the human race from the identity of prominent religions, and of the ideas of social organization. A writer on National Currency considers the principle of free banking as triumphant over monopoly and centralization.

KNICKERBOCKER. New York: Samuel Houston. November, 1852. For sale as above.

A first-rate number. The number for next January will commence its forty-first volume. The Fudge Papers, by J. K. Marvel, the Sequel to St. Leger, &c., will be continued regularly.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCE. Edited by Jesse Hays, M. D. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Penn. avenue, Washington, D. C.

We have glanced through the October number, and find it filled, as usual, with a great variety of interesting and curious information in relation to disease and its cure, and the action of remedial agents. It is a work which cannot fail to engage the attention of the general as well as professional reader.

GRAHAM'S AMERICAN MONTHLY. November, 1852. This number looks substantial and entertaining. The enterprising publisher, we observe, has added to his well-filled department of original matter, a miscellany of selected articles. The plates this month number some fourteen, and are very fine.

For sale by Wm. Adam, Pa. avenue, Washington, D. C.

AMERICA AS I FOUND IT. By the mother of Mary Lucinda Duncan. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, 7th street, Washington, D. C.

In the pages of this volume the American reader will be able to look at his country through the eyes of an observant, sensible, and liberal foreigner. The author seems to have moved in the religious circles, and has devoted particular attention to our religious and philanthropic institutions. Her introductory remarks on the children of America are especially deserving of notice, and will furnish useful hints to parents.

A novel, but not the less true for that. The hero, a man of brilliant parts and scholarly attainments, conveys, at the close of his career, the great lesson of the work: "You see in me a signal example of what little is to be done in this busy world by much knowledge, much talent, much ambition, may even by much activity, without singleness of aim and steadiness of purpose." A single eye and firm will are better than mere genius.

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THE LOST SENSES, Deafness and Blindness. By John Kito, D. D., F. S. A. &c. New York: Robert Carter. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, 7th street, Washington, D. C.

This work derives peculiar interest, both from the subject and the author. The aim proposed by him was, to give the world an insight into the real life of the Blind and of the Deaf. In relation to the Deaf, he was, unfortunately, able to speak from experience, having totally lost his hearing when twelve years old.

In treating of the intellectual and moral life of the Blind, he has carefully collected and arranged the most interesting materials that could be gathered from the experience of others. The work is executed with great skill, and contains a highly instructive record of facts.

PARISIAN SIGHTS AND FRENCH PRINCIPLES, seen through American Spectacles. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Frank Taylor, Penn. avenue, Washington, D. C.

The author of this has lived in Paris to some purpose. He shrewd, sensible, and piquant—neither a dreamer nor a declaimer. He writes because he has something to say, and he says it outright and to the point. To listen to him, is almost like being in Paris. It is a very different affair from the ordinary run of such works.

COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY, or, Resemblances between Men and Animals. By James W. Redfield, M. D. New York: Redfield. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Penn.

